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A PROBABLE PUBLIC LOSS.

The threatened destruction of the beautiful cascade in Provo canyon known as the Bridal Veil Falls, has stirred up the people of Utah county to determined action to prevent the calamity. The whole population of Utah should join in any effort of a practical nature that can be made to preserve that natural attraction. If the waters that feed the falls can be appropriated under the laws of the State, of course their source of supply will be cut off and the "thing of beauty" will no longer be a "joy forever" or at all.

It seems that Senator Reed Smoot has interested himself in the matter, by request of the citizens in Utah county, and has endeavored to prevent the misfortune that would come to them by the loss of the great features of value in the splendid scenery of Provo canyon. Reliance has been placed on the inclusion of the falls in the area of forest reserve extending northward from Spanish Fork canyon. But that now appears to be of very doubtful accomplishment. The following reply from the Senator to a petition sent to him explains the situation clearly. Senator Smoot says:

"I have received the petition protesting against the destruction of the Bridal Veil falls, and have filed the same with the secretary of the interior. The only way the government can do anything in this matter is to create a forest reserve out of all the lands lying between the Spanish Fork canyon and the Salt Lake reserve, including lands in which the falls are situated. This is almost out of the question, for there are so many protests from citizens of Alpine, American Fork, Pleasant Grove and Springville, that the department has about concluded to restore the land in which the falls are situated to the public domain. The whole question of Mr. Nunn's rights will be determined by the rights he has secured from the government in the ordinary way and from the State of Utah through the state engineer.

"I shall explain to the secretary of the interior the importance which the people of Provo attach to the falls. The question whether these lands shall be restored to the public domain, or be created into a forest reserve will be decided before long."

If no other plan can be adopted may it not be advisable to seek aid from the Legislature? We are not sure that this can be had, but every means available should be put to use to save that valuable asset of the State, the admiration of every tourist that visits the spot, from sacrifice to mere utility. It would be a shame to obliterate the cascade so long a source of pleasure to the eye and in that sense beyond price. The bright men of Provo should be on the alert and endeavor by every lawful means to prevent the disaster.

TRIAL BY CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which have been printed in the Deseret News, form one more bit of evidence of the lack of good sense frequently exhibited by societies of that stamp. The delegates to that convention declare the "innocence" of the officers of the Federation who are awaiting trial in Idaho for alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate ex-Governor Steunenberg. That is a piece of presumption on their part while the case is still pending in the courts.

They next accuse the Governors of Idaho and Colorado and the Mine Owners' Association of "high-handed and damnable conspiracy," when it is evident that they can have no personal interest in conspiring against innocent persons. Then they demand that, "either the prisoners have a trial immediately or be released on bonds," the case having been postponed until next December. Finally they resolve that a copy of their resolutions be wired to President Roosevelt and Senator Patterson. What they have to do with the case which belongs solely to the judiciary the convention did not attempt to explain.

The members of that convention ought to have understood, and perhaps they did, that the postponement of the case against Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is due to the course pursued by the attorneys for the defense. The trial would have commenced promptly at the time appointed, but for the fact that habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted and, on an unfavorable decision being rendered in the Idaho court, an appeal was taken to the Supreme court of the United States. The law in such case made and provided declares that pending such appeal and until final judgment is had therein "any proceeding against the person imprisoned or confined or restrained of his liberty, in any State court, or by or under the authority of any State, for any matter so heard and determined, or in process of being heard and determined, under such writ of habeas corpus, shall be deemed null and void."

It requires no argument to show that if the trial of the accused had proceeded while the appeal to the Supreme court of the United States was pending, the proceedings would have been entirely void. Everything done in the matter would be a waste of time and effort. If the counsel for the defense really desired what they claimed as a legal right, that is a speedy trial, they could have withdrawn their appeal in the habeas corpus matter and permitted the trial to go on. In taking that

course they would not have forfeited any of the defendant's rights, for they could have proceeded afterward and taken advantage of every technicality and appeal which the law permits or provides.

The onus for the delay of the trial, therefore, rests with the defense and not with the prosecution, and the demand made by the Miners' convention is simply an absurdity or an impertinence. It is coupled with a demand for bail for the prisoners, in view of the postponement. The idea of making a demand of that kind by public resolution, when the matter is entirely in the discretion of the court after arguments are presented pro and con, is a still further exhibition of ignorance or impudence on the part of that convention.

When the nature of the charge against the defendants is considered, the crime alleged being a capital offense, and the postponement of the trial being clearly due to the action of the defense, the propriety of allowing the prisoners to go free on bail does not appear to an unbiased mind. It may be a misfortune to the defendants to remain in confinement for several months before the case can be brought up on its merits, but that is not the fault of the prosecution, and complaints do not come with a very good grace from the accused or their friends.

The attempts continually made by unreasonable persons and publications, professedly in the interest of labor, to misrepresent the authorities of the States of Idaho and Colorado, only prejudice the cause of the agitators in the minds of the general public. That a fair trial will be accorded the accused, there can be no reasonable doubt. And that a speedy trial cannot be had is clearly the fault of the defense and should be so understood by the general public.

If the attorneys for the accused really wanted to hurry on the case, they could easily have done so by withdrawing temporarily their appeal to the United States supreme court, which would not have delayed them from renewing their appeal after subsequent proceedings in the State courts. Let the law take its course and the case be judiciously determined, and not be tried by public resolutions or intemperate addresses and publications.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Lake Mohonk conference, which is a very exclusive and aristocratic gathering of "demagogues for peace," expressed the hope that the next Hague congress will be "consecrated to the great work of ending as well as softening war." This is a hope which is very general in our age, but it will never be realized by modifications of the "rules" of warfare, or by academic discussions. What is needed is a host of peace friends who will go out in every direction among the children of men and proclaim peace, in the schools, the homes, the pulpits and the lecture platforms, the streets and highways, and other avenues through which people now-a-days are appealed to. A popular world-movement of education is the need of the hour—education in the direction of universal peace and human brotherhood. When the masses of the nations have a proper understanding of the questions involved in international arbitration, there will be no more wars. Armies and navies of the present enormous size will no longer be needed. We fear the desired reforms will never be effected until the rank and file of the nations of the earth are properly enlightened. Governments no longer go to war, as a rule, until the pressure from below becomes unbearable, as was the case in this country after the disaster to the Maine in the Havana harbor. It is such popular clamor that must be rendered impossible, by education, before nations can disarm safely.

Next year an exposition is planned at Jamestown, Va., in commemoration of the first establishment of white settlers there. One of the purposes of this show is to demonstrate the wonderful progress of the world during the last three hundred years. A special feature will be the display of military and naval forces of the nations represented, and that is as it ought to be, since the development of armies and navies, and military science in all its branches, is one of the most striking features of our civilization. But the cause of peace has also grown in importance and strength during these centuries, and it seems to us that the exposition would afford the best opportunity of displaying that strength side by side of the military pageant. Friends of peace, societies and various "demagogues for peace" might take advantage of that exposition and make a telling demonstration for those glorious principles that ultimately will prevail.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

The people of San Francisco do not entertain the pessimistic view of some who have endeavored to prognosticate the future of the stricken city. They believe that it will rapidly rise to more than former importance and magnificence, and in order to demonstrate to the world at large the reasonableness of the hope they have, the various commercial organizations are now engaged in collecting reliable data about the disaster, and placing the facts before the public.

This should result in a more accurate understanding of the calamity. Many talk about the earthquake as the agency of destruction. But this is correct only in a limited sense. The quake did for San Francisco what the traditional cow did for Chicago when that city was visited by destruction. Had the damage ceased with the earthquake, it would have been, comparatively speaking, slight. It was the fire that was the destroying angel, and the flames raged mainly in buildings of the old type. When these are replaced by modern structures, built to withstand ordinary earth tremors, a repetition of that experience will be almost impossible.

The history of earthquakes shows that places that have been visited, nearly always are safe for long periods thereafter. There is no reason why that rule should not hold good with regard to San Francisco. It is believed that sensational reports and forecasts of future disasters have fright-

ened away capital and intended settlers. Knowledge of the true facts will serve to allay foolish fears, and if the people have learnt wisdom through the calamity, they will have a better and in every respect a more desirable city than that which was swept by flames.

POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

Frenchmen seem to be very hopeful of the success of Mr. Walter Wellman, in his coming effort to reach the north pole in a dirigible balloon. Probably some of the sentiments expressed by the Paris Journalists are dictated by politeness, since Mr. Wellman has had his balloon constructed in France. His success will, to some extent, be shared by the French engineers. But they place unlimited confidence in the journalist-explorer, because he is an American. One of their remarks:

"Walter Wellman is an American and an American newspaper man. In this double role it is Mr. Wellman's duty to be bold. Nothing can frighten him. Consequently he will go to the north pole in a dirigible balloon, or at least that is his intention. However, we must say that our brother from across the sea seems to join to a natural boldness a praiseworthy prudence. There is nothing excessive in his ideas. Mr. Wellman will not leave the earth to go out into aerial routes without having all the trappings of his game—without having taken possible precautions, on that we must congratulate him, and after that, come what will."

Another says:

"Mr. Wellman possesses the American type. He is tall and broad-shouldered, with a short and precise gesture. Mr. Wellman in general effect gives the impression of energy. His determined chin, surmounted by a thick moustache, already turning gray, accentuates this impression, while his high forehead, well exposed, allows one to divine the thinker—the man who reflects before acting."

In this country the enterprise will be followed with deep interest, even if the attitude of the public is expectant, rather than enthusiastic. And if it succeeds, nowhere will the energy, courage and skill of the explorers be more appreciated than here. Above all, we hope that Mr. Wellman may escape the fate of Andre.

The North is not the only direction of polar explorations, this year. Lieutenant Barne, a member of the late English expedition to the Antarctic regions is now striving to organize another attempt at explorations in those parts, and if he succeeds, geographic knowledge may be extended both north and south simultaneously. The explorers of the south may not hope to reach the Pole, but there are some geographical questions that should be answered, as a preliminary to further progress south. There is a great mountain range extending southward, the unknown portion of which must be discovered. The extent and character of King Edward VII land, the southern extent of the great ice barrier, and the distribution of land and water on the other side of the Pole are problems which all need solution.

At one time Polar explorations were by many considered entirely useless expenditures of money, and lives, but we believe that sentiment is now less general. All knowledge of truth is valuable, and the pursuit of it is worth its costs, even if the material returns are not always apparent immediately.

Let him that is without graft first investigate.

Neill and Reynolds certainly stirred up the animals.

Whatever Caesar may have fed on, it was not Chicago meat.

Many a politician will dig his grave before the Panama canal is dug.

Strange but true. A man may be caught fishing who has caught no fish.

Ex-Senator Burton said he would resign, and did. He kept his promise but not his seat.

The resemblance between June and March weather was never more marked than in this year.

The only revolution there is in Mexico today is industrial. May it continue to grow and spread!

The radical Russian peasants want the earth; at least their program calls for the nationalization of the land.

If President Cassatt will call on the interstate commerce commission he will hear of something to his advantage.

Mayor Schmitt of San Francisco is said to have broken with the labor unions. If he has, it is a break for liberty.

Again the railroad rate bill has gone to conference. The bill seems to be constantly on the go, but after all it doesn't go.

The retail druggists complain that they did not get a "square deal." Their customers have often made the same complaint.

"Mr. Rockefeller is going abroad for two reasons," says an exchange. If he secures them, will he bring them back with him?

Governor Hanly of Indiana says that greed is the nation's peril. Every man has his own idea of the nation's peril, and this is Governor Hanly's. There is no occasion for immediate alarm.

A divorced wife suing her ex-husband for breach of promise is a situation that the simplest dramatic wit could never have imagined. The distinction of inventing the situation belongs to Mrs. Gertrude White of Chicago.

"The microscopic examination of hogs to be exported to Germany appears to be made with great care, and it may fairly be asked why the same inspection is not made of hogs killed for the American market," says the report on the Chicago stock yards. Probably for the same reason that American goods are sold cheaper in the foreign than in the home market.

CANADA. THE EVELESS EDEN.

Rochester Post-Express.

Canada is winning the unenviable reputation of an Eveless Eden. The men outnumber the women, and even immigration does not mend matters, for

it is figured that of the 14,000 new settlers who have arrived in Canada since the first of the year not more than 8 per cent of the majority were married women. In the western part of the Dominion the lack of women is a serious handicap to the development of the country. The settlers cannot find wives, and as women play just as important a part as men in the drama of a new country the government of Canada is worried over the unenviable situation. The government is satisfied with the class of immigrants that have arrived this year. They are said to be a sturdy lot of men, few of whom are past 45, and most of whom are between 20 and 25 years, and many are fairly well-to-do. A large number are from the north of Ireland, many from Scotland, and the rest from the crowded centers of England. The government frankly admits that the Dominion cannot supply wives for these new settlers and advises them to send to the old country for mates.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

Pittsburg Gazette.

Before long, it would seem, the nations must adopt the oft-expressed theory that avowed anarchists are no more entitled to freedom than are wild beasts of prey, and initiate a vigorous and united campaign against these dangerous enemies of society. Civilization has no place for the anarchist.

BEGAN LIFE-WORK AT SIXTY.

London Truth.

Mrs. Brightwen, who died a few days ago at her beautiful place near Stanmore, had become widely known during the last fifteen years as a most popular writer on natural history. Her first work, which she published in 1850, at the age of sixty, was "Wild Nature Won by Kindness," and this interesting and delightful book has sold by tens of thousands. Many of her works well deserved their great success.

FACULTY OF MAKING FRIENDS.

Herbert N. Casson In Munsey's.

Carnegie has from boyhood the faculty of attracting the attention of the great and the rich. It was more than a knack. It was an instinct. Long before his wealth had made him famous he was the personal friend of Gladstone, Rosebery, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, John Morley and James Bryce. When the young Prince of Wales visited this country, in 1860, there were scores of telegraph operators and railroad men standing along his line of travel; but Andrew Carnegie was the only one who sprang forward and offered the titled stranger an exciting ride on a locomotive. As the two young men clung to the narrow seat in the engineer's cab and were jolted along the crooked track, there began the springtime of a friendship which in its autumn brought business to the Pittsburg steel mills.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Kansas City Star.

It was given to Michael Davitt to live long enough to see better fruits from his services for Ireland than Charles Parnell saw for his at the time of his death. Yet Davitt did not live long enough to see that all that will come of his apostolic patriotism, for in fact, the "better days" to which he devoted his life have just set in for Ireland.

JUST FOR FUN.

Apartment Houses.

Our guide was showing us the new apartment houses in the great city. "Over here," he announced through his megaphone, "we have Bonaparte Court." This, ladies and gentlemen, is occupied by the middle-class.

"Ah, indeed?" we exclaimed. "And what is that other rather imposing structure called?"

"Piccadilly Court." Occupied by people a little better off in the world's goods than those in Bonaparte Court."

"And that grand building to the left?"

"King's Court." Occupied by only the wealthy."

"Wonderful! But how about that extraordinary model of architecture with Cupids shooting broken arrows at it in hand?"

"Oh, that is 'Divorce Court.' Occupied by the ultra-smart set."—Puck.

Also Some Other Truists.

"I don't rob kids," said a negro highwayman, as he handed the money back to the boy. Which illustrates the difference between some highwaymen and the Ice Trust—Philadelphia North American.

Unions Everywhere.

Mother—Bob, if you're a good boy for an hour, I'll give you two sons. Bob—"Can't be done, ma." According to the regulations of the Good Boys' union I mustn't accept less than five sons an hour.—Pete Mela.

Best of Evidence.

"How do they know it's a suicide?" "They're sure of it." "But what proof have they got?" "He had a revolver in one hand and his wife's millinery bill in the other."—Rice.

"Your friend, Miss Passay, has become quite chummy with Miss Newcombe. I don't suppose there's much difference in their ages."

"I can't answer for Miss Newcombe, but there isn't any difference in Miss Passay's age. She has been 21 for the last 10 years to my knowledge."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Hiran" said Mrs. Cornsoul, "what makes you say 'I'll goosh so much and wear your trousers in your boots'?"

"I'm rehearsal," answered the farmer, "for the benefit of the summer boarders who are comin' next week. If some of us don't talk that way they won't think we're real country folks like they've been readin' about."—Washington Star.

GODBE PITTS.

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